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1. The Stalin Dam has been planned to solve a triple problem:
  - a. To hold back the spring floods of the Isker River in the area around Samokov following the thawing of the snow in the Rila Mountains and to put this tremendous water power to uses which would benefit the people;
  - b. To produce cheap and abundant electric power; and
  - c. To furnish a sufficient flow of easily controllable water for purposes of irrigation of the areas around Sofia, beginning at Pancharevo village south-east of Sofia, and swinging roughly in an arc for approximately three-quarters of a circle covering the plains east, north, and west of Sofia.
2. In addition to the dam, there will be a newly-created artificial lake 32 square kilometers in area, three hydroelectric power plants, and two main canals used both for irrigation and, in part, for navigation. There will also be a network of smaller irrigation canals and two small flood control dams.
3. The total project is planned for completion in five years from the date of the beginning of the construction.
4. The Stalin Dam will be 75 meters high, 200 meters wide across the top, and thick enough to hold back 650,000,000 cubic meters of water in the artificial lake which is to be created when the dam is completed.
5. The three hydroelectric power plants will furnish a combined electric power in excess of 48,000 kilowatt-hours to Sofia. Plant No. 1 will be located on the

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western bank of the Isker River near the village of Dolni Pasarel. Plant No. 2 will also be located on the western bank of the Isker River near the village of Kokalyane. Plant No. 3 will be constructed in Liberty park in Sofia and will be known as the Orlov Most Hydroelectric Plant.

6. The first of two flood control dams will be constructed at Pancharevo village. From Pancharevo to German village, a distance of approximately three kilometers, the Isker River will be made into a canal 25 meters wide and three meters deep with the banks another 120 centimeters above the water level. At German village, this canal will divide into three parts: the river itself, the Main Eastern Irrigation Canal, and the Main Western Navigation and Irrigation Canal. From there the Isker River will continue in its present, undredged, and uncontrolled river bed and continue northward. The Main Eastern Irrigation Canal will start off toward the east as far as Doganovo village where it will swing in a north by northwest direction until it rejoins the Isker River near Gnilyane village, north of Sofia. The Main Western Navigation and Irrigation Canal will in reality run from the first flood control dam at Pancharevo for 16 kilometers to the second flood control dam.
7. The second flood control dam will be constructed at Pavlovo village, located on the western edge of Sofia. This 16 kilometer section of the canal will be 25 meters wide, three meters deep, and have banks another 120 centimeters above the water level. This section will be navigable.
8. After the second flood control dam in Pavlovo, the navigation canal will become simply an irrigation canal and will continue through Sukhodol and Filipovtsi villages until it flows into the Blato River at Petrlich village, northwest of Sofia. Both the Eastern and Western Canals will supply a whole network of secondary irrigation canals with the necessary water for irrigation of the entire area.

#### The Stalin Dam

9. The Stalin Dam is being constructed about two or three kilometers east by southeast of Dolni Pasarel village and approximately 45 to 50 kilometers south of Sofia at a place where the Isker River passes through a gorge in the Lozen Mountains known as the Isker Defile.
10. When construction of the dam is completed, the dam will have the following measurements: 75 meters in height, 200 meters in width across the top, varying in thickness from the bottom to the top, but sufficient to hold back the 650,000,000 cubic meters of water that will form an artificial lake when the dam is completed. A road connecting Ikhtiman with the Sofia-Samokov highway will cross the top of the dam.
11. By late May 1951, work had begun on the construction of living quarters for the construction workers, assembly halls, stores, warehouses, etc. Eighty percent of the living quarters are completed and approximately 900 construction workers have begun using the quarters; two Markoop (Naroden Kooperativ; People's Cooperative) stores, one of which is a food store and the other a dry goods store. In addition, a medical and dental service has been organized. Work has also been started on various installations needed for the actual construction of the dam, such as: the erection of transformer and condenser stations which will supply the electric power needed during the construction of the dam; various installations for breaking stone and washing sand and gravel; conveyer belts.

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for movement of sand, gravel and similar materials; warehouses and workshops; etc. In addition, work on actual clearance of the area where the dam will be constructed has been completed.

12. An artificial lake, of 650,000,000 cubic meters of water and covering an area of 32 square kilometers, will be created upon the completion of the Stalin Dam. The lake will cover the villages of Shishmanovo and Gorni Pasarel, most of Kalkovo village, and a section of the Samokov-Kalkovo highway.

#### Hydroelectric Plants

13. Three new hydroelectric plants are being constructed to utilize the water power at the Stalin Dam project. These power plants are: V.E.T. (Velika Elektricheska Tsentrala or Large Electrical Plant) Dolni Pasarel, near Dolni Pasarel village on the western bank of the Isker River; V.E.T. Kokalyane, near Kokalyane village also on the western bank of the Isker River; and V.E.T. Orlov Most on the eastern bank of the projected Main Western Navigation and Irrigation Canal in the Liberty park of Sofia.
14. The V.E.T. Dolni Pasarel will produce 26,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, all of which will be transmitted to Sofia over a power line which is to be constructed for that purpose. A 5,500 meter tunnel, three meters in diameter, will serve as a conduit for the water from the lake to a spot above the power plant from which the water will fall at a rate of 30 to 45 cubic meters per second for 118 meters through a number of penstocks. Construction of the tunnel has already been started from both ends; from the dam end, 365 meters have been excavated, and 180 meters have been dug from the plant end. In addition, two side tunnels, 250 and 365 meters long, are also under construction; the 250 meter tunnel has been completed, and 250 meters have been excavated in the longer tunnel.
15. The V.E.T. Kokalyane will produce 22,000 kilowatt-hours, using as a source of power the same water that furnished the motive power in the first plant. After coming out of V.E.T. Dolni Pasarel, the water will enter the second tunnel, 5,100 meters long and three meters in diameter, and fall 96 meters through the penstocks to enter the second power plant. From this plant, the water will be returned to the Isker River which will continue in its old river bed until it reaches the first flood control dam at Pancharevo village. The electricity produced will be transmitted to Sofia over the same lines as the power from the Dolni Pasarel plant.
16. The V.E.T. Orlov Most will be erected in Sofia's Liberty park adjacent to the existing lake there. The water power for this plant will be diverted through steep penstocks from the projected navigation canal from the area where the Theological School ships' pier and ship repair basin will be constructed. The fall of the water through these penstocks will be at the rate of 20 cubic meters a second. The electric power produced by this plant will be utilized by the various industrial installations in Sofia.

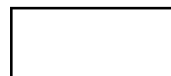
#### The Main Western Navigation and Irrigation Canal

17. The Main Western Navigation and Irrigation Canal will consist of two clearly defined sections:

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- a. The Navigation Canal, 16 kilometers long, extending from the flood control dam at Pancharevo to the flood control dam at Pavlovo village on the western edge of Sofia; and
  - b. The Irrigation Canal, extending from the flood control dam at Pavlovo to the confluence of the Blato and Isker Rivers at Petrich village, north of Sofia.
18. Throughout its entire 16 kilometers, the Navigation Canal will be 25 meters wide, three meters deep, and will have banks an extra 120 centimeters above the water level. Inasmuch as the canal's sides will be constructed with a slight slope, the actual navigable width of the canal will be 16 meters. The canal will be navigable for its entire length. The canal floor will be covered with gravel; the sides of the canal will have an underwater surface of tamped clay and a stone levee above the water level.
  19. From Pancharevo, the canal will skirt Dervenitsa and Vitosha villages and will by-pass the southern, southwestern, and western sections of Sofia until it reaches the flood control dam at Pavlovo. At the southwestern edge of Sofia, a branch canal will connect the canal with a landing stage, ship repair basin, and small dam and sluice gate which are to be constructed adjoining the Theological School of Sofia. From this dam, penstocks will carry the necessary water supply to the new Orlov Most Power Plant.
  20. Landing stages will be erected at the villages between Pancharevo and Pavlovo and at the most important crossroads along the way. In addition, a series of paths will be built and small groves of trees are to be planted so that the general appearance of the area will be completely changed after a time.
  21. The Navigation Canal will end at the second flood control dam immediately past the landing stage in Pavlovo. From there on the canal becomes simply an irrigation canal and skirts Sukhodol and Gurmazovo villages, running through Filipovtsi village, and finally flows into the Blato River at Petrich. From this main canal, "tens" of smaller canals and "hundreds" of still smaller canals will branch off to form an irrigation network designed to turn the area into a gigantic truck garden.

#### The Main Eastern Irrigation Canal

22. The Main Eastern Irrigation Canal will flow for 54 kilometers from German eastward to Doganovo and then north by northwest in an arc until it flows into the Isker River near Gnilyane village north of Sofia. Hundreds of secondary irrigation canals will branch off the main canal to irrigate the farmlands.
23. Four pumping stations are to be erected to lift water from the main canal into the secondary canals which are to be excavated on a higher level in order to irrigate additional acreage. The pumping stations are to be at Gorni Lozen, Gorna Malina, Stolnik, and Zhelyava villages.

#### Area to be Irrigated

24. A total of 651,000 dekares<sup>2</sup> are to be irrigated when the dam and the network of irrigation canals and pumping stations are completed and in operation. Of this area, 458,000 dekares will be irrigated by a gravity system and the remaining

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193,000 dekares by a system of pumping and gravity combined, i.e., after pumping the water from the main canals to a higher level, the water will flow through irrigation networks by gravity.

25. The following acreage is to be irrigated by sections:

- a. East of Sofia: 277,000 dekares by gravity; 62,000 dekares by pumping;
- b. West of Sofia: 126,000 dekares by gravity; 31,000 dekares by pumping;
- c. South of Sofia: 17,000 dekares by gravity; 17,000 dekares by pumping; and
- d. North of Sofia: 38,000 dekares by gravity; 83,000 dekares by pumping.

#### Labor Force

26. Stancho Partalinov is in charge of engineering at the dam construction site.

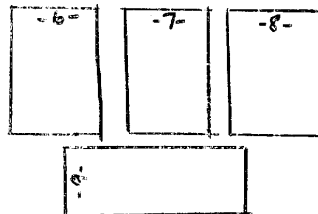
27. Of the numerous Voluntary Work Brigades engaged in the construction of the tunnel and various dam site buildings and installations, the following units have been identified by name:

- a. Stanke Dimitrov;
- b. Mlada Gvardiya; and
- c. Sando Yovchev.

28. Zlatko Galov and Pervan Popov, two members of the Stanke Dimitrov Brigade, received silver medals on 1 May 1951 in honor of the excellence of their work.

- 1.   Comment: The Blato River later flows into the Isker River near the place where the Main Eastern Irrigation Canal will rejoin the Isker River.
- 2.   Comment: One dekare is equal to 1,196 square yards.

The Appendix, a sketch of the Stalin Dam and the various projected installations listed above, is assembled as follows:

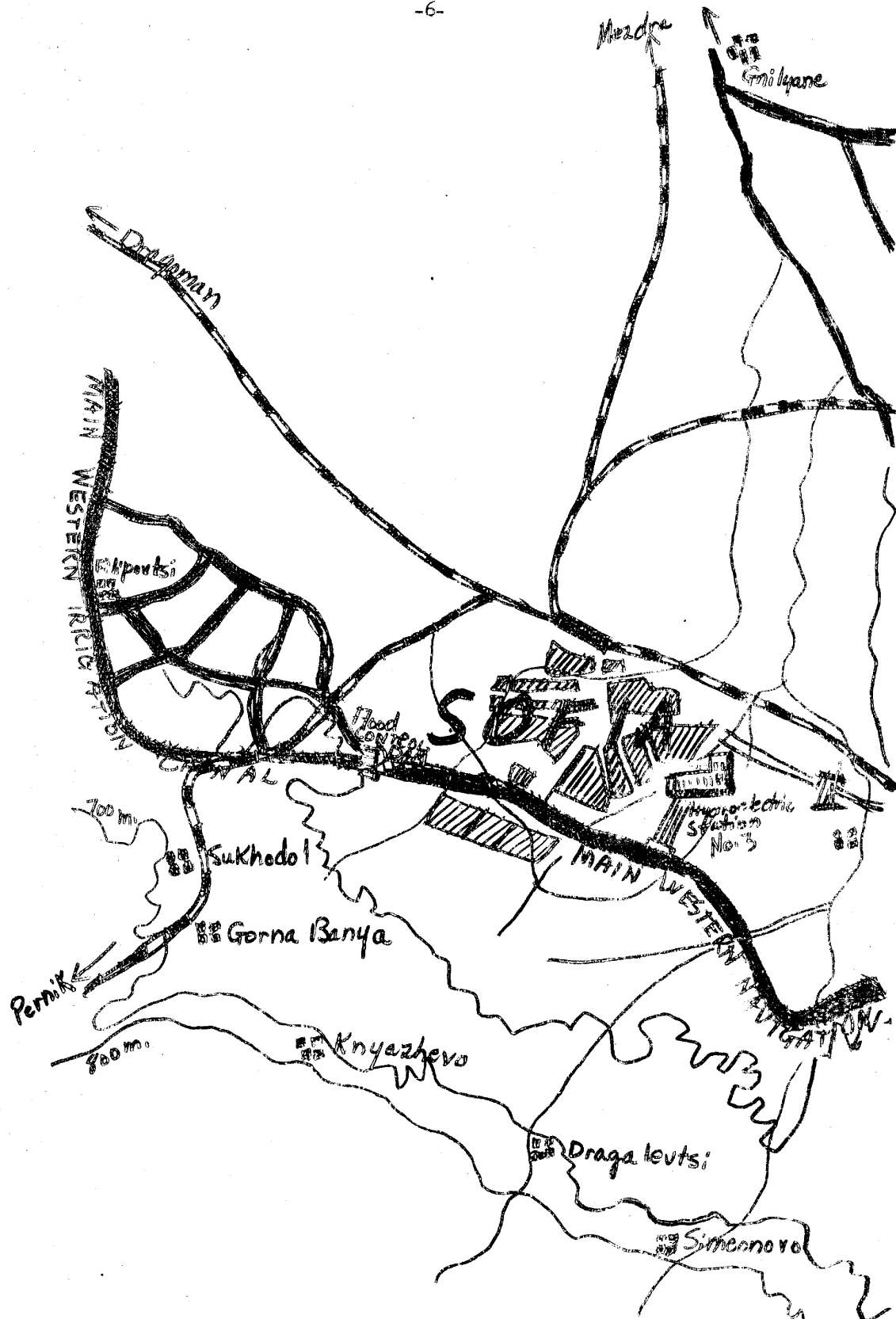


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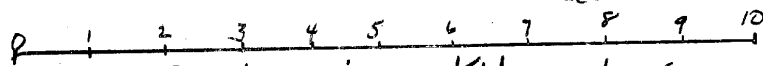
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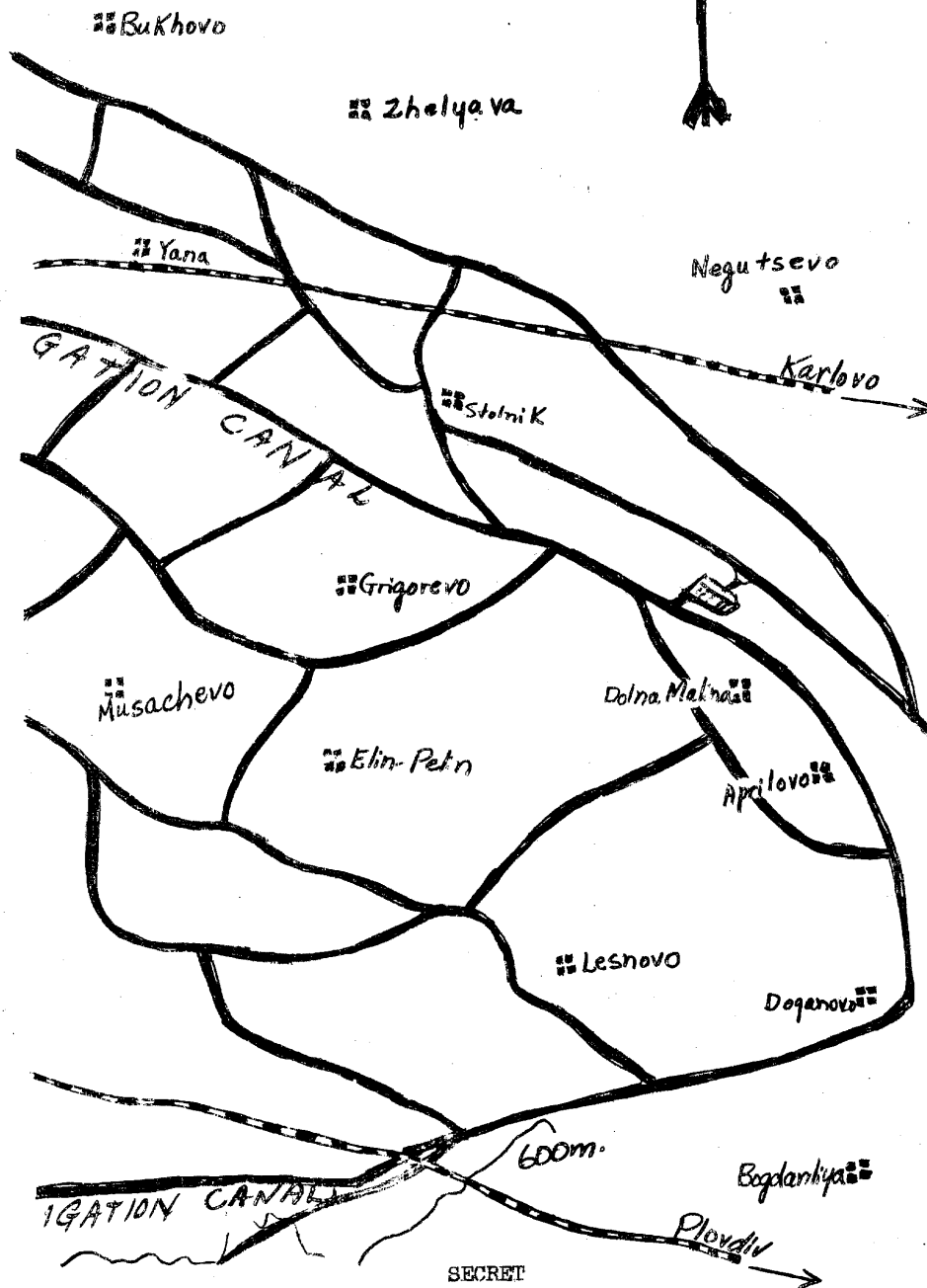
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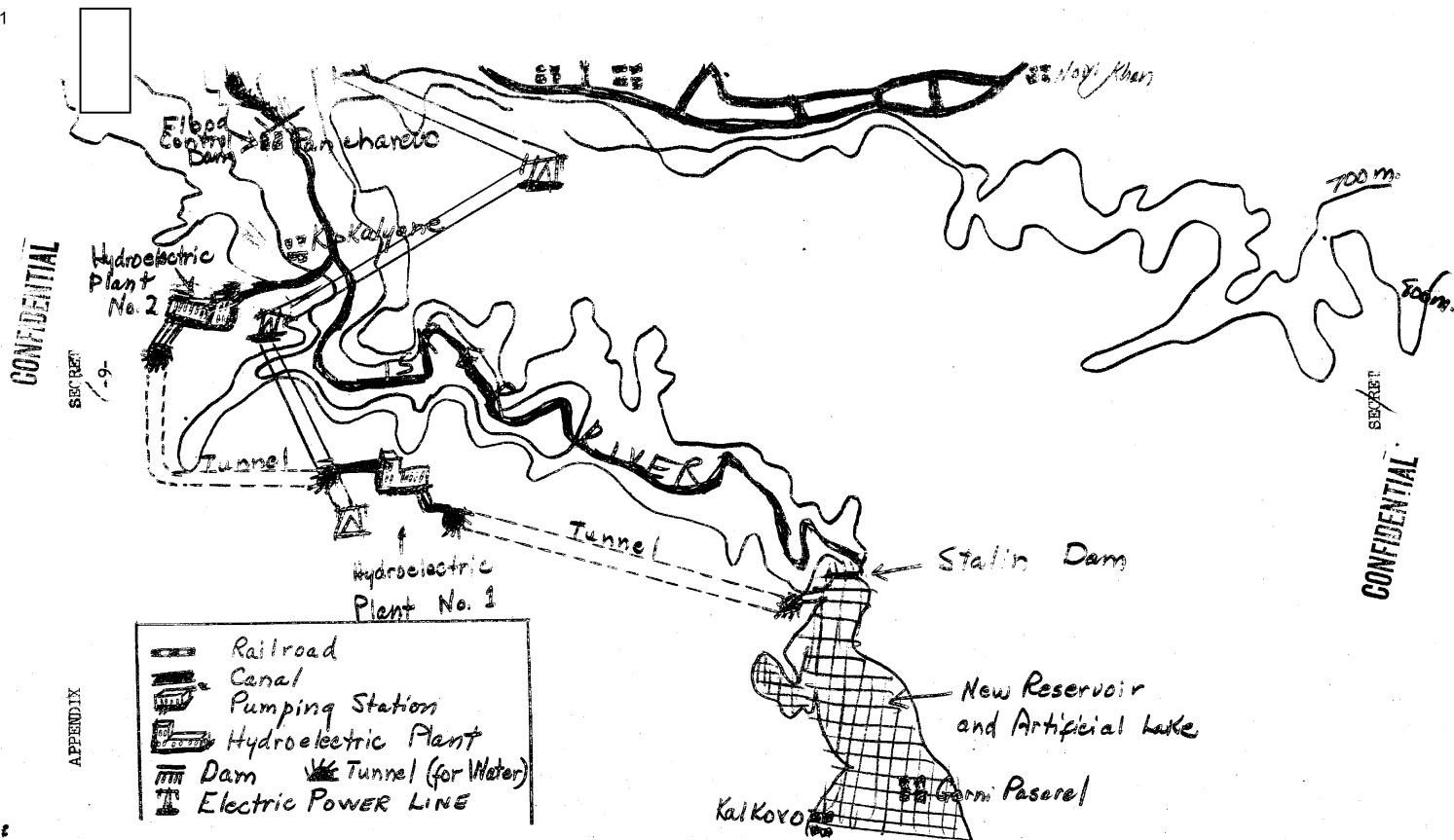


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